

- FIGS. 2-4. *R. abietum*. Umbilical, apical and profile views of type shell (immature). Peristome of specimen is broken (dotted lines inside of restored outline). In both figs. 2 and 3, outlines of two adjacent ribs are shown.
- FIG. 5. *R. abietum*. Genitalia, with ovotestis and half of its duct omitted.
- FIG. 6. *R. abietum*. Internal view of pallial complex.
- FIG. 7. *R. abietum*. Penis and accessories, drawn from mount in glycerin jelly, as viewed by transmitted light.
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CHARLES JOHNSON MAYNARD

After an illness of over two months Mr. Charles J. Maynard passed away at his home in West Newton, near Boston, October 15, 1929. He was born in West Newton, May 6, 1845.

Mr. Maynard was one of the old school of naturalists and had his own way of doing things and his own ideas regarding nomenclature and the classification of species. Primarily an ornithologist, he also wrote on the butterflies and on many other subjects pertaining to natural history. Now, however, I wish to place special emphasis on his conchological work on the Cerionidae.

In giving an account of his explorations Mr. Maynard says:—"I saw my first Cerion in November, 1870, when I collected specimens of what I then knew as *Pupa incana* on Key West." He collected at Nassau, Bahamas, in 1883, and at Nassau, Andros, Rum Key, Long Island, Inagua, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman in 1887-88. In 1893 he again visited Nassau and Andros, and the following keys, Green and High Keys, Highburne Key and the keys about Allen's Harbor. In 1897 he explored more thoroughly the Island of New Providence and visited Eleuthera. 1913 again saw him at Nassau, but owing to an accident he was unable to carry out all his plans at that time. His most

extended trip for Cerions was in 1915. Landing at Nassau, he chartered a small vessel and visited North Silver Key, Rose Island, Ship Channel Key, Bush Key and the line of keys extending to the Exuma Keys. Returning to Nassau, Andros was again visited, also Joulter's Keys and Berry Islands to Great Stirrup Key. In referring to the material obtained Maynard says:—"As a result of all the explorations made in 1915, 100,000 Cerions were secured and among them are about ninety new species. These, and the specimens already gathered, bring the number of Cerions now in my collection somewhere in the neighborhood of 200,000." His last trip to the Bahamas was in the summer of 1924, when he collected 44,000 specimens on New Providence and adjacent islands.

With his classifications of the Cerionidae many do not agree, but a review of his work would not be in keeping at this time, even if space were available. As pointed out by Dr. H. A. Pilsbry in the Manual of Conchology and by Dr. Paul Bartsch in his "Experiments in the Breeding of Cerions", the species are excessively plastic and locally modified, and are subject to a remarkable range of individual variation. Many species vary from those having conspicuous longitudinal ribs to those that are entirely smooth. In color and size a species may also be extremely variable.

The following papers by Mr. Maynard all appeared in his own publications:

Monograph of the Genus *Strophia*. Contributions to Science. Vol. I, 1889, pages 1-29, 68-79, 125-135, 188-197, plates 1, 2, 7, 16. Vol. II, July, 1893, Dec., 1894, pages 107-182. Vol. III, March, 1896, pages 1-40, plates 1-7.

Descriptions of some species of the family Cerionidae, Appendix to Records of Walks and Talks with Nature, Vol. 5, pages 177-200, 1913.

A species of Land Shell of the family Cerionidae. Records of Walks and Talks with Nature, Vol. 6, pages 177-179, 1914.

Descriptions of New Strophias, by J. C. Maynard and

Nellie A. Clapp. Records of Walks and Talks with Nature, Vol. 6, pages 180-182, 1915.

Contributions to the History of the Cerionidae, Appendix to Vol. X, Records of Walks and Talks with Nature, Numbers 1-12, Oct., 1919-March, 1926, 217 pages, 43 plates and 116 figures in text.

Catalogue of Specimens of the Family Cerionidae, for sale [1921].

Supplement to Sale Catalogue of Cerionidae, with descriptions of new species, collected in the Bahamas Islands in summer of 1924, pages 1-6, December, 1924.

C. W. JOHNSON.

NOTES AND NEWS

PYRGULOPSIS NEVADENSIS (STEARNS) IN OREGON.—Recently Prof. Junius Henderson¹ announced the finding of this species inside of a shell of *Carinifex ponsonbyi* from Klamath Lake, Oregon, which I had sent to him. Sometime previously I had been sorting a large number of the *Pyrgulopsis* which had been dredged in Pyramid Lake, Nevada, and at the time of his announcement, I was afraid that one of these had accidentally gotten misplaced and wedged in the *Carinifex*. Therefore, it is fitting to announce definitely that *Pyrgulopsis nevadensis* does live in Klamath Lake, Oregon.

Dr. H. B. Baker, Mr. John Nicholson and I spent July 25 to 27, 1929, collecting about the lake and found the species living in considerable numbers at two widely separated places. One of these is a point on the east side of the lake, four and one-half miles north of Algoma; the other was on the west side of the exit, just above the bridge. In both cases the shells were found on rocks and tule roots in water

¹ Henderson, J. NAUTILUS, Vol. 41, 1928, p. 141. Also, Non-Marine Mollusca of Oregon and Washington, Univ. Colo. Studies Vol. 17, No. 2, July, 1929, p. 170.